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lions and of civil wars, but under our institutions an issue is settled not by bullets, but by ballots. If the result of the final contest shall be defeat for the man and the measures here put before the country, the minority will loyally support the Government and maintain its laws. If it shall be victory the other defeated party will, with equal good temper, acquiesce, and the result will redound for the glory of the republic and for the happiness of its people.—*Chauncey M. Depew, at the Minneapolis Convention.*

THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONCORD THROUGH UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE PEACE CONGRESS IN ROME,
NOVEMBER LAST.

1. *Resolved*, "That it is desirable to adopt such measures as shall enable the students of all universities in Europe and America to attain a spirit of respect and friendship towards the people of foreign nations.

2. *Resolved*, "That with this object it is necessary that in every university the professors of history should provide thorough instruction in the progress of civilization, political, social and religious reform in all countries as well as in their own; and especially direct attention to the special services rendered by each foreign country to the progress of mankind.

3. *Resolved*, further, "That such changes shall be made in the statutes of universities which may at present impede the resort of a student to any foreign university, at which he may wish to obtain special instruction without forfeiting his position in his own university, inasmuch as the associations of students of different nationalities, as in the middle ages, will tend powerfully to remove international prejudices and ill feeling as well as promote the progress of knowledge.

4. *Resolved* therefore, "That an annual Conference and university fête of international fraternity be held successively at the seats of the great universities to consider how the above object may be carried out, the said fête including international contests, viz., gymnastics and similar exercises, and in contests of merit in poetry and prose on subjects relating to International concord and coöperation."

AMONG THE PAPERS.

Hon. William L. Putnam, of Portland, Maine, who was one of the speakers at that place on Memorial Day, as reported in the *Portland Daily Press*, said among other things the following:

I avail myself of the opportunity with which you have honored me to make an appeal in favor of peace, and I know of no topic more fitting for the day so reverently given to the memory of those who died for peace, through justice, and set apart for the annual gatherings of those

who fought for the Union, that internal dissensions might forever be allayed, and by whose efforts and victory, in the opinion of the North and South, East and West, peace has been given to this vast portion of the continent which we control, so far in the future as human eye can look.

The crowning act of the life of Washington was his prompt laying aside of the sword at the close of the Revolution.

The grim-visaged Jackson, when he became President of the United States, and during the whole tenure of his office as such, governed his relations with foreign nations with so conciliatory a course as to invoke the censure of his opponents on that account.

The great chieftain Grant, as President of the United States, gave to the world the greatest example of peace in history in the tribunal that sat at Geneva; and the present President, himself a distinguished general, has referred to another great tribunal of arbitration the irritating and dangerous question in which we are involved with our neighbors across the sea.

The hiring soldier of despotism makes his conquest only the basis of a more bloody conquest; but the free soldier of the republic reverses the old maxim, and in time of war prepares for peace.

With reference to the nations south of us, both on this continent and on the continent of South America, we owe a peculiar duty. We have said to the world—and we have said justly and properly—that we will tolerate no interference from powers across the water with these great continents; [applause] but when we say that, we cannot fold our arms and add that we are not our brother's keeper! When we take the position that no nation outside of this continent shall interfere, we assume a duty and a great duty.

Unfortunately, in the nations south of us, internal dissensions and foreign wars have turned back the tide of civilization.

We, ourselves, in the course of our history, have forty-eight times referred our controversies to tribunals of arbitration, and twice during the last ten years, with great wisdom and in the love of peace, the administration at Washington has urged the people south of us to lay down their arms and settle their controversies in the same way in which we have settled so many of ours.

It does not become our policy to intervene by armed force, or by force of any sort, in the affairs of those nations. They are sensitive and intolerant of anything like interference by force or otherwise. We can only perform our duties to them by maintaining friendly intercourse, and by exhibiting the benefits which grow from a system of peace insisted on and pursued year in and year out, and a line of relations with foreign governments based on the principles laid down in the inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln: "Malice towards none, charity for all, firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right." [Applause.]

We are all taught as children from that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are our inalienable rights. . . .

The whole system of the common law of England seems to be devoted to the protection of human life. By the law, the life of no man, no matter how wretched, no matter how guilty, can be forfeited unless the forms of the law are complied with in all the minutest particulars; and, while the mills of the gods grind slowly, and while we cannot foresee much of the future, and while the time of

universal peace must be for us indefinitely postponed, let us all use our efforts, be they small or be they great, towards advancing that period when the life of a human being shall be as sacred in the court of nations as it is in the courts of the common law; and may you, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, when you relate to your children and to your children's children the hardships which you have borne, and the brilliant deeds in which you have taken a part, not fail also to inculcate the blessings of peace. [Applause.]

THE FORCES OF PEACE.

That venerable organization, the American Peace Society, has just elected its board of officers for another year, and will have its annual public meeting in the First Baptist Church to-morrow evening. Like many another great association for the uplifting of humanity, it draws its chief support from Boston and the surrounding neighborhood. The spirit of our fortunate and enlightened community has always been for peace, yet the sons of Boston have been the first to spring to arms when the liberties of the people or the honor of the nation were assailed. The Peace Society is one of the very oldest of American philanthropic organizations. It has been unremitting in its efforts to bring about that good day when the world shall beat its swords and spears into plowshares and pruning hooks. But all this time Europe has been an armed camp, the frequent theatre of sanguinary struggles; and in our own America, three successive decades have not passed without a war since the founding of our National Government.

At first glance it might seem as if the labors and prayers and tears of the saintly men and women of the Peace Society all these years had gone for naught. But that is not so. In conjunction with similar societies in Europe its influence has made itself felt powerfully and often in depicting the horrors of warfare and the blessings of peace, and our American Society has had a potent share in shaping the policy of our own nation. The United States fought its last—and only—war of aggression and conquest forty-five years ago. No war will ever be declared by this country except to protect itself against invasion, to save its honor in the last extremity, or to protect the lives of its missionaries or merchants or sailors in foreign lands. A National Administration which attempted to engage in a conflict on any other basis would be instantly repudiated by the people. There is very little liking for the pomp and circumstance of war in America. The military spirit is strong among us, but it is the outgrowth of a pure and noble patriotism. We maintain our little army and our small but gallant navy to preserve peace and order and to save our law-abiding citizens from insult and wrong.

To this extent the ideas of the Peace Society have triumphed in the land of their origin. They have not led us to a general disarmament, nor are they likely to do so for a great many years to come. Our best citizens and statesmen hold as a rule that the surest way to have peace is to prepare to enforce it, if need be, against arrogant enemies, who otherwise might prey upon our helplessness. But the temperament of the nation is distinctively pacific. The good householder who keeps a pistol by him to protect his wife and children and his property from possible thieves and ruffians is not converted into a swaggering bully by the possession of a trusty weapon. So it is with the United States and its army and navy.—*Boston Journal, June 4.*

THE ABOLITION OF WAR.

A new voice has been raised for international peace. It is an Iowa voice. It should be heard then in Iowa. We have just parted with an ex-college president, Dr. Trueblood, of Penn College, Oskaloosa, to take the secretaryship of the American Peace Society, Boston, vacated by the death of a brother of Gen. O. O. Howard. The new voice for peace is also, like his, from this congressional district. It is that of Hon. F. E. White, M. C. from the Sixth, Major Lacey's successor. Let our republican *Herald* give place to a word about our democratic member. A friend has kindly handed me a speech of his delivered in the House a month since on the Naval Appropriation bill. It is non-political and I am glad to say a word non-political also about it. "I am not antagonizing this measure," says our M. C., "because, being a democrat, I might be expected to be willing to help discredit the policy of a republican administration. I well know a democratic committee has brought this bill into the house and I well remember that a democratic administration, which I did my utmost to place in power, inaugurated the 'utterly inexcusable policy of building this modern navy.'"

An additional cruiser to cost four million was recommended to be built by the naval committee. It is against the building of this huge and costly ship of war that Mr. White protests. He uses no political or statistical arguments, none from economy, none from the science of naval architecture. They are all drawn from civilization, humanity, the progress of society beyond barbarous methods, the sense of justice and right, and the nobler intellectual and moral traits of human nature. He advocates international arbitration in place of war, a general and permanent disarmament among the nations and universal peace. He would have gunpowder and dynamite displaced by reason, kindness to our sister peoples and philanthropy. If he were to stand alone in it, he says, he would enter his "most earnest protest against the prevailing delusion that the honor of the government and the dignity of our people can be maintained only by building ponderous war vessels equipped with cannon forty feet long capable of throwing enormous masses of metal from ten to fifteen miles. When you have built this modern navy, of which we hear so much, at an expenditure of three or four hundred million dollars, what do you intend to do with it? Upon what nation do you intend to make war? Whose commerce will you sweep from the ocean? Where are the cities you are going to demolish? We certainly shall not need a navy wherewith to subjugate our own people. And is it not time that a firm determination to treat all others with absolute justice and fairness is the most efficient protection a nation can call to its aid? Mr. Chairman, I believe a time comes in the history of every nation when immortal renown can be garnered by boldly departing from antiquated methods and untenable ideas. Such a time has now come to the people of these United States. Instead of continuing the clumsy, cruel and expensive agencies which an obedience to the merciless law which requires an 'eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' makes necessary, we should yield to the new, the better inspiration of doing 'unto others as we would have others do unto us.' Instead of preparing for war, of which there is not the slightest provocation anywhere, we should with one accord become the fervent advocates of universal peace."

If Charles Sumner were living he would hail this new

utterance in the lower house of congress for his favorite reform.

Mr. White closes with four resolutions in behalf of international arbitration, which he appeals to his democratic brethren to support and which would have the support of Mr. Sumner in the senate. It could not be said of *him*, as it has been of "our member," that being English born his natural desire was to give England the advantage in ships of war on the high seas.

GEO. F. MAGOUN,
In Grinnell (Iowa) Herald.

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF UNIVERSITIES.

(BEING A PAPER SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL
PEACE CONGRESS AT ROME, IN NOVEMBER, 1891.)

The substitution of the reign of law and peace for that of force and war, cannot be either certain or universal until the spirit of discord and alienation which now prevails among nations is greatly modified. If, however, one regards the state of opinion in Europe and America, as reflected in the public press, can it be said that international goodwill and amity exist? I think the reply must be in the negative. It would be incorrect to say to-day, as was affirmed with truth formerly, that kings and emperors are the sole authors of war. The causes which render conflict possible are many and various; and one of the objects of the Association which I have the honor to represent, is that of calling special attention to these various causes, both direct and indirect, and to suggest practical and suitable remedies.

We must not forget the fact that public opinion is becoming the great power of the world, and that it is mainly created and educated by the press.

If kings and ministers make war it is generally because they have, or think they have, the concurrence of their subjects and fellow-citizens; or because they would, if they sought a compromise, be accused of cowering before the superior forces of the State with which they have a dispute. It is, then, of the highest importance to educate the citizens of all countries, and, above all, the governing class, in a spirit of justice towards foreigners, and to deliver men from the ignorance and prejudice which have so great an influence on the judgments formed respecting other peoples.

The truth is that "foreign affairs" are generally very complicated and but little understood, and the real facts of any disagreement are generally unknown to the community, in consequence of the secrecy of the transactions between diplomatists and ministers. Consequently the electors are at the mercy of their governments, who, as history shows, are often ill-advised and ill-informed, with the result that fatal and foolish wars are entered upon, or dangerous engagements are contracted.

The object of this paper is to submit the following question:—Whether anything can be done to diminish international prejudices and the excessive ignorance which exists among every people as to the opinions, policy, history and character of other peoples. I beg at the same time to suggest one means of dealing with this widespread evil.

I venture to think that if the young men pursuing their studies at the several universities of Europe and America were trained to right ideas in this matter, great progress would be gradually achieved in promoting a sense of mutual respect, and the spirit of unity and coöperation between nations.

The means of accomplishing this end are so obvious that I need not do more than refer to them. The first suggestion is naturally this, that measures should be taken to facilitate the study of those principles which should form the basis of international law. In the next place lectures upon the modern history of Europe should be given in such a manner as to seek the utmost impartiality in the statement of the action of the several States; whilst the events of recent international history should be scrupulously taught in a spirit of the utmost fairness, the aspect of every question being presented from all sides. The ethics of the relations of nations toward each other should form another branch of study, based on the truth that all nations have their own characteristics and special qualities, which are necessary to each other, and to the progress of mankind. The lecturer should also make known the views of the best writers of other countries on such subjects, quoting the text of the most renowned, and leaving the pupils to draw their own conclusions.

In the lectures given by the professors of modern history occasions should be taken to state the points of view adopted by the several governments which have taken part in great conflicts, and to dissipate prejudice, as well as ignorance, regarding the principal facts.

Above all, efforts must be made to render the universities more international, not only as regards the teaching, but as regards the students who resort to them. In fact, it is desirable to restore, in some respects, the state of things which prevailed in the Middle Ages, when numbers of our English scholars studied at Paris and Boulogne, and when students from the continent came to us at Oxford and at Cambridge. It is remarkable that at a time when travelling was attended with so much danger, and was at once so difficult and so costly, students of all countries were more cosmopolitan than now, when we have the advantage of railways, with safe and rapid means of transit.

Every man who is destined to occupy an influential position, either in his own country or in the world at large, should know thoroughly well at least one foreign language. He should also make himself well acquainted with the people, literature and institutions of at least one foreign country, if not of more than one. While so engaged he would have the opportunity of contracting friendships with men of other countries, to become very often the basis of important and permanent relations in the commercial, political or scientific spheres of life.

By means of such ties, formed by a large number of men, concord and international coöperation would be greatly promoted, to the advantage, not only of the individuals, but of their respective countries. How much, how infinitely better would those engaged in industry, commerce, science and public administration in different nations come to understand each other, and their respective points of view, if in youth each had lived in the country of the other!

I beg, therefore, to submit to the Congress this question for discussion: Whether it would not be possible to hold an annual conference of representatives of the universities

of the world to consider existing difficulties in the way of accomplishing the above object, together with the mode of removing them. Among many questions would be that of facilitating the association of students of different nationalities, the provision of introductions to those best fitted to represent the university and the nation visited by foreign students.

Such a congress ought not merely to be a gathering of professors and rectors, but also a place of meeting for the university students of all nations. It should be a true "Festival of Fraternity" for those who are one day to be the leaders and public servants of their respective countries; for those whose task it will be to create opinion, to promote true civilization, and be the pioneers of reform, both in the social and political world.

On the occasion of the Congress, there might be trials of strength among the students in those exercises which bring out the vigor, agility and courage of healthy manhood. There might be, for instance, wrestling matches, races, and swimming and rowing competitions, etc.

Side by side with these physical exercises, there might be competitions in verse and prose, bearing upon the subjects most in harmony with this great ideal of International Unity, the themes to be chosen beforehand by a committee.

These gatherings and festive reunions would gain in attraction by excursions to beautiful scenery or places of great historic interest, organized by the authorities of the city in which the Congress took place.

Thus we should powerfully promote the great object of our labors. The great cause of Peace and Justice would grow stronger and stronger, because the leading men of the world would come to know each other, and unite in common service for the welfare of mankind.—"*Concord*," May 16, 1892.

HODGSON PRATT.

BOOK SHELF.

The American Citizen, by Charles F. Dole. D. C. Heath & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

This book contains a chapter on "War and Arbitration," in which is found, on page 311, the following passage:

"There is no reason why all questions between civilized nations should not be settled without the barbarous method of war. There might be a permanent international court of appeal to which all differences among nations should be referred.

"All civilized governments could bind themselves to abide by the decision of this court, as civilized men are now bound by the laws of the land. The power of all nations would be pledged if necessary to enforce international law. The great war establishments would be mostly abolished, and nations would adopt the higher law of treating each other as neighbors."

Pax Mundi, by K. P. Arnoldson, of the Swedish Parliament. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Publishers, Paternoster Square, London.

This book contains "a concise account of the progress of the movement for peace by means of arbitration, neutralization, international law and disarmament." Those who wish to find a condensed statement of the peace movement, presented in an attractive form, will find this little book very valuable.

THE MONTH'S NEWS.

President Harrison was renominated as candidate for the Presidency, by the Republicans at Minneapolis, June 10th, on the first ballot.

For the Vice-Presidency, the nomination was given by acclamation to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Grover Cleveland was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago on June 22d. Only one ballot was cast.

Hon. A. E. Stevenson of Illinois has the second place on the ticket.

Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, resigned his position in President Harrison's Cabinet on the 4th of June. The causes have not all yet been made clear.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill admitting New Mexico and Arizona into the sisterhood of States.

The Liberals have gained so many seats in the House of Commons in the English by-elections, and the Salisbury government in consequence has been so weakened, that Parliament has been dissolved and an appeal made to the people. The Irish question will be the chief subject of interest in the campaign.

Not since 1882, has the month of June seen so many and so disastrous storms in almost all parts of the country. Tornadoes, cloudbursts and hailstorms have visited Chicago, Orono Point, Sherburne and other towns in Minnesota, West Brookville, Me., Chambord, Canada, Oil City and Titusville, Pa., Toronto, Ont., Wellington, Kan., Eastern Texas, etc. The disaster at Oil City and Titusville is one of the most appalling in our history. The flood was crowned by an immense sheet of burning oil, and it seems almost miraculous that anything should have escaped destruction.

Circulars are out for the tenth general conference for the promotion of Christian Life and Service, to be held at East Northfield, Mass., from August 4th to 15th. On account of Mr. Moody's absence in Europe, the conference will be under the direction of Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston. "It has been the aim of the Northfield Conferences to unite believers in the love that casts out fear and in the faith that works by love, in uttermost dependence on the Holy Spirit."

The 117th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Boston and vicinity on the 17th of June.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies was prorogued on the 15th of June.